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extra-legal "justice" such as that dealt out by the Committee has not passed. Though circumstances have greatly changed, we have yet our Ku Klux Klan and our daily lynchings. What is there behind all these phenomena? What are their causes? What historical connection is there between the popular justice of 1851 and that of today? These are questions which are always to the fore in our author's consideration of the incidents of 1851. Her observations (and especially the bibliographies and discussions in the introductory chapter and in Chapters XIX and XX) will furnish plenty of food for thought to those who are concerned with lynch law as a modern problem.

BURKE SHARTEL.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. By Samuel Williston. Volume V, Forms, by Clarence M. Lewis. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1922. Pp. xi, 725.

The present volume contains a very useful collection of practical forms for contracts having to do with the more complicated transactions of modern business. The ordinary and more simple forms usually to be found in books of this general character have given place to such matters as labor protocols, employment contracts, motion picture agreements, commercial contracts of various kinds, separation agreements, etc. Emphasis has also been placed upon the more intricate kinds of building contracts, leases, land contracts, and partnership and corporate agreements.

One is impressed with the accuracy and conciseness of expression which characterizes the specimens set forth. There is a commendable lack of the prolixity and attendant obscurity which have so frequently marred legal draftsmanship. The forms are "keyed" to the text of Williston's work on Contracts and have been annotated somewhat, particularly with reference to the New York decisions. The book is a fitting supplement to Professor Williston's monumental work and will be found especially helpful by those who are called upon to formulate the more complicated agreements of modern life.

GROVER C. GRISMORE.

TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS WITH AND CONCERNING CHINA, 1894-1919. By John V. A. MacMurray. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York: Oxford University Press. 1921. Two volumes: pp. xlvii, 928; 929-1729.

"Whoever understands China socially, politically, economically, religiously holds the key to world politics for the next five centuries." The prediction of John Hay, former Secretary of State of the United States, has indeed been justified. With the ending of the World War a new era has begun—an era in which the center of gravity in matters international has shifted to the Pacific and the Far East. On account of its extensive territory, dense population, and geographical position, China certainly occupies an important